

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Received direct from the Patentee,
FOR SALE BY
AMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST:

following Valuable Medicines:

Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY
TOMAS H. RAWSON
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society,

THESE BITTERS have undoubtedly had a most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues, such as weak and decayed constitutions, and pains of complicated complaints so common in the fall seasons, such as intermittent and Ague, long Annual Fevers, &c. They are also a very pleasant medicine, and where they are known have taken the place and superseded the use of other bitters in public houses as well as families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills, great sale and increasing demand for these pills for these twelve years past, by their intrinsic worth. They have proved very efficacious in Billious and Yellow Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Bilious Colic, Female Complaints, &c. A very great demand and high esteem in these pills are held throughout the United States; the purchaser is requested to note that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (Lee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in hand writing, or they will not be genuine 50 cents a box.

Rawson's Itch Ointment, certain and safe application for that troublesome complaint called the ITCH. Price 50 cents a box.

Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills, or, Family Physic. An extraordinary celebrity these pills have, the universal demand for them and effects which they are held by medical men of the first rank, are sufficient testimonials of their worth. In great colic and sudden attacks of colic, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight days in cases of indigestion, headache, diarrhoea, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal dose of these pills in the intermediate cases relieved patients almost to a miracle—50 cents a box.

Wm. Atwood's Aromatic Tooth Paste, the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and in preserving the teeth. It likewise removes all disagreeable smells from the breath generally arises from scorbutic gums and teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times for greatest safety. It is neatly put up in boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Rawson's Worm Powder, a medicine which for efficacy and safety in its action stands unrivalled. The most authorities and respectable authorities of its healing virtues, and surprising effects, in many and alarming cases of worms, may be seen in place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Cooley's Vegetable Elixir, or Cough Drops, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, spitting of blood and diseases of the lungs. Its merits stand unparallelled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Cooley's Rheumatic Pills, Price 50 cents a box.

Kley's Infallible remedy for the Piles. Price 50 cents a box.

He has likewise for Sale, a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few barrels of Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira Wine; black bottles in hogheads; a ground in oil; and a few barrels of Linseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms, or to punctual customers on a credit.

A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the 27th March.

Vol. VI.]

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1806.

[No. 1601.

SALES AT VENDEE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

At the Vendue-Store,

Corner of Prince and Water streets,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

A constant Trader.

For LIVERPOOL, direct,
The substantial, fast sailing
SHIP

William & John,
Thomas Woodhouse, Master.

To sail about the 20th instant.—
For freight of a few hundred barrels or passage, (having good accommodations) apply to the Master on board, John Janney, or the subscriber.

JAMES PATTON.

May 9. 120th

GERMAN GOODS.

A few bales and cases of Bagging, brown Rolls, Hessian, Osnaburg, Platillas, and Dowlas, for Sale, at moderate prices.

ALSO,

The schooner
HENRIETTA,
In complete order for sea, burthen
five hundred and fifty barrels.

RICKETIS, NEWTON & CO.
May 6. 121

WANTED.

A vessel of about
five hundred barrels
burthen, to take
a freight to Boston.

Lawrason & Fowle.

April 22.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels
burthen, for CORK and a MARKET; to which immediate dispatch
will be given—the cargo being all
ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a
few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12.

FOR SALE,

PORK in barrels
New York prime and cargo BEEF
Hyon Skin and FEAS
Soeong
Ruffia DU K, and
A few kegs ESSENCE OF SPRUCE, by
DAN'L. MURCATROYD.

May 6. 120

TO RENT,

And by this will be given the 20th May,
A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, situate on Fairfax street, lately occupied by Mr. Davis, Shoemaker. The stand is good, and having been occupied for a length of time by a person in eminent in his business, renders it an eligible situation for a person of that business. For terms apply to

Thomas Irwin, or

John Adam.
May 3. 120

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Absconded, on Saturday last, from the subscriber's house near town,

AN Negro Man, named Reuben, formerly a STAGE DRIVER, and well known in our town.

FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given if taken in or about town, where he is supposed to be lurking, (an old habit) and TWENTY DOLLARS if 50 miles from town, and proportionably for a less distance.

William Hodson.
May 3.

Wanted Immediately,
A WET NURSE.
Apply to the Printer.

May 9. 120

CHARLES BENNETT,

Has imported per the Ship William and John, Captain Woodhouse, arrived here, and William Murdoch, via Baltimore, and offers for Sale, on the usual terms,

A GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SPRING GOODS,

VIZ.

SUPERFINE Cloths and Kerseymeres
Waistcoats, Dimothies, India jeans
Cotton Kerseymeres, Grandvilles & Nankens
Silk, Cottons and thread Hosiery—among which

are a few dozen of extra size.

Black, white, and lead Pic Nic Silk Gloves

White and colored Cambries, Sarsenet do.

Silk and Cotton Chambrays, plain, figured and embossed

Printed, Cotton, and Linen Handkerchiefs—
among the latter a few dozen Superfine

White

Common and Superfine Shirting Cottons

Silk Cord, Cambric Buttons, Artificial Wreaths

and Flowers

White and black Lace Veils, Leno do. 5.4

and 6.4 Shawls

Leno and Cambric Worked Muslins

Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread

Belt English Hats, Common do.

Nails, Hoes, Spades

Cradling and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.

May 9. 120

Colston and Turner,

Have received from New-York, and are now opening at their Linen Store, on Royal street, opp site Mr. James Russell's,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Irish Linens, Diaper Table Cloths,

brown Holland, Platillas, and Ticklenburgs.

A d daily expects,

Diapers, Checks, Hempens, Dow-

lafts, Sheetings, Threads, &c.

Also for Sale,

A few chests of Imperial and Hyson

Tees, of the latest importations—and 50 facks of Liverpool Salt.

May 9. 120

BOTTLED BEER.

To Morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, and, if encoun-

tered, each succeeding morning,

A dray with BOTTLED BEER

will go about town:

When the citizens may supply themselves with that wholesome beverage at six pence per bottle, to be paid for on delivery.

Orders from the country and shipping or-

ders will be executed on the shortest notice.—

Apply to

T. CRUSE.

May 8.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Michael Steiber to John D. Weisheit and the sub-

scriber, to secure the payment of a sum of mo-

ney, &c., due from the said Michael Steiber to Jacob Geiger, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, upon the premises,

on THURSDAY, the 29th day of May instant,

A LOT OF GROUND, situate on the east side of

Royal street, between King and Prince streets,

in the town of Alexandria, fronting on Royal

street 35 feet and extending backwards 103 feet

5 inches; upon which are erected two good

Frame Houses and Back Buildings. This Lot

is subject to a ground rent of ninety dollars per

annum.

JOHN LONGDEN.

May 6. 120

Second Dividend,

In the case of James Smith, has been declared,

of seven cents in the dollar, on all claims le-

gally proven, payable by the subscriber in Dem-

onies, thirty days from the 14th instant.

Timothy Brundige;

Affigree.

Dunfries, April 19. (21) 120

FOR SALE,

Two elegant Riding Chairs, with tops

and harness complete;

On the most reasonable terms for cash or

hort credit.—Apply to the PRINTER, or,

THOMAS WHITE, jun. Blacksmith.

April 8. 120

A few copies of the American Gardner may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has just received by the large arrivals a hand
some assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Colonade Mull Muslins

Diagonal lace and pequel

ditto

Cut gauze, japanned and

honey-comb do.

Plain and figured lace

Pequel crapes

Plain cambric, jaconet and

muslin muslins

Plain & colored hair-cord

ed cambric

India & British book mus-

lin

do. do. handkerchiefs

NUMBER I.

THE political sky has seldom remained long unclouded. But it may be doubted whether it was ever charged with a darker tempest than that we have lately seen burst upon Europe. France has accomplished, in twelve years, as much as Rome did, in five hundred. The Samnites, who occupied a little province that is now a part of the kingdom of Naples, resisted the Roman arms for half a century, and it was not till after four and twenty Roman triumphs and twice that number of pitched battles, that they were subdued.

King Pyrrhus landed in Italy too late, after the Samnites had lost their spirit no less than their force. He proved an enemy worthy of Roman discipline and courage, yet he was unsuccessful.

The Romans after five hundred years of incessant war with the petty nations around them, who were their equals in valour, inferior only in discipline, at length aspired to extend their dominion beyond the bounds of Italy. First Sicily and then Spain were disputed, in arms, with the Carthaginians. Fifty years were passed in battles and alarms before this great controversy was decided in favor of Rome.

When Carthage had fallen, Greece, the mistress of Rome in arts, her rival in arms and renown, fell an almost unresisting prey to Roman ambition. She fell with all her confederated republics, as ours will certainly fall, if France should continue to wield our factions, and our factions dispose of our government. For factions in a democracy are sincere only in their hatred and fear of each other. Whether the Jeffersons and Madisons stand, or the Randolphs and Monroes should rise in their stead, our rulers can have no patriotism. Their emulation is too fierce, and their objects of ambition too fugitive and too personal to allow them to take the views, still less to cherish the sentiments of statesmen. Old Rome had patriots, but who would expect to find them in the amphitheatre among the gladiators. Those who love power will seek it in the contest of party. The lovers of their country will be found, nursing their griefs and their despair, among the discarded disciples of Washington.—To return from this seeming digression, Rome availed herself of the divisions of the Grecian republics to subjugate them all. Affecting a zeal for their liberty, she offered her alliance, and the allies of Rome, like those of France, were her SLAVES. The Greeks joyfully aided Rome to conquer Macedonia, and Philip, the Macedonian king, was employed against Antiochus called the Great, the Syrian monarch. Egypt was too base to make any resistance, but submitted to tribute, as quietly as we do.

Thus every independent republic and powerful prince fell a prey to Rome. Beyond the Euphrates, the Parthians at length formed a mighty empire, which the distance and the deserts rendered like the modern Russia, inaccessible to the Roman arms. It was remarkable that Rome seldom had more than one enemy to fight at a time. They fell in succession, and their servitude was conceded, though it was embittered, by the title of allies.

France has achieved her purpose; the struggles of liberty are over, and the continental nations of Europe are now sleeping in their chains.

If France possessed the British navy, those chains would be adamantine, which no human force could break. French tyranny, like the great dragon, would have wings, and the remotest regions of the civilized world would be near enough to catch pestilence from his breath.

Yet we are infatuated enough to think America a hiding place for liberty, where her assassins will not seek her life, or an impregnable fortress that would protect it.

On what reasonable foundation do these presumptuous expectations rest? When France is master of both land and sea, will distance preserve us? With eight hundred ships in the department of the Thames, distance would be nothing to Bonaparte. He could transport an army of sixty thousand men to occupy New York, which could not make one hour's resistance. He could transport them with more expedition and ease than Mr. Jefferson could assemble our STANDING ARMY of two regiments from the frontiers to oppose them. Yet this standing army, so potent to command the tides, the exclamations and the silly fears of democrats, though it assisted as a bug bear to make Mr. Jefferson president, would no better protect his house, at Monticello, from a French squadron of horses, so absurd, as to suppose that our subjugation

than the army of Virginia formerly defend ed its assembly from Col. Tarleton.

But our myriads of militia might defy the world in arms. Excellent hopes these! When Austria in vain opposes two hundred thousand veterans to the progress of Bonaparte, when Russia is repelled in the pitched battle of Austerlitz, when Prussia with its armies, complete in numbers and discipline, stands still, not daring to stir, and waiting to acknowledge Bonaparte conqueror; or to come more plainly to the point, when we see half a million of English volunteers, as formidable and as stiff in buckram as it is in the power of tailors to make uniforms, parading the coasts of Sussex, Essex and Kent, and yet trusting only to the vigilance of the British navy to hinder the French from crossing the channel—surely, when we see these things, we must be unwilling to reflect, or utterly incapable of reflection, if we can suppose that the array of the militia in the secretary's office would transplant fear from Mr. Jefferson's bosom into Bonaparte's.

To say nothing of the improbability of the militia obeying the call for actual service, or, if they should appear promptly and in sufficient numbers, of the impossibility of detaining them in service long enough to make their arms of the least imaginable use, direful experience has at length instructed nations, that when they are in danger, they are to be preserved from it by their real soldiers. These are made, not in a tailor's shop, by facing blue cloth with red or yellow, but by learning in the field, that subordination of mind that will make men do and ensure their doing all that men possibly can do.

Old Rome did not out number her enemies. Two legions each, of less than six thousand men, and as many of the Latin or other Italian allies made a complete consular army. Such an army routed the numberless forces of Mithridates and Antiochus. It cost the Romans more exertions to subdue Persia, king of Macedon, than to conquer all the east. His phalanx, of sixteen thousand men, was harder to break than all the million militia of the other successors of Alexander. Rome, by the perfection of her discipline, became mistress of the world:

Would Bonaparte calculate on the vigor of our government, as an insuperable obstacle to his military attempt on the United States? Would the congress majority, like a Roman senate, create means and employ them, with a spirit that would prefer death to servitude or tribute? The French Ham- bal surely, with our 17 millions of tribute money already in his treasury, would have no discouraging fear of this sort. When he reads our treaty with Tripoli, by which it appears that we chose tribute when victory was within our reach, when he sees that the bey of Tunis presumes to say by his minister at Washington, pay or fight, what can Bonaparte conclude but that nothing is a name, and in America an empty one, and that our national spirit can never be roused to a higher pitch, than to make a calculation. With us honor is a coin, whose very baseness confines it at home for a currency. Such a people, he will say, are degraded before they are subdued.—They are too abject to be classed or employed among my martial slaves. Let them toil to feed their masters and to replenish my treasury with tribute.

Is there a spirit in our people that would supply the want of it in our rulers? Our total unpreparedness both by land and sea, to make even a shew of resistance against an attack, is certainly not from the want of military means in the U. States, but from the dread of a loss of popularity if they should call them forth.

Why is it unpopular? Because the progress of French domination is not seen at all, or is seen with a fatal complacency; because we love our money better than our country; because we enjoy our ease almost as much as we love our money, and because by shutting our eyes to our public dangers, & escape the insupportable terror of their approach, and the toils of an efficient preparation to resist them.

It is a thing incomprehensible, that even the childish babble of democracy is not dumb. Admitting the stupidity, admitting the baseness of the Democrats, yet without admitting that they are both stupid and base in a miraculous degree, it is unaccountable that they should not see, in the victories of Bonaparte, the stride and almost feel the grip of a master. If a storm should sink, or a fire ship burn the British navy, we should feel that grip in a month. Gen. Turreau would quietly exercise all the authorities at Washington. Considering how tamely we give up our millions, no less than seventeen in two years, while that navy still renders America inaccessible to France, is any man alive so absurd, as to suppose that our subjugation

on to French despotism would cost the great nation a single flask of powder.

Take away the British navy, or give it to France, and we, free Americans, so valiant of tongue, tie up in our stalls as tamely as oxen. The pen of Talleyrand would be found a sharper weapon than general Varnum's sword. It is preposterous to suppose that a military resistance to France would be attempted. Her faction in this country would revive, the clubs and the maxims of 1794, and Genet would again summon the enemies of British influence, to rally under his banner. We should be called the allies of France and our loyal address would accompany our tribute to conciliate the friendship of the great nation, and to claim a share in his glories. The men who could be nothing without France would be invested with the titles and powers of magistracy, and property would be made to shift hands till it rested with those who would be really interested to support France, that France might support them in keeping it. Thus she would avoid the odium of a violent revolution and yet would reap all the advantage of it, to rivet our dependence upon her power. The distance of the Roman provinces at length favored their emancipation from her yoke. But with the sole possession of a navy, the transatlantic provinces of France would not be distant.

With these irrefragable proofs of the fatal certainty with which the power of France would reach us, and of the onrushing terrors with which we should endure it, if France should ruin in the British naval power, what comments shall we make on the sense or spirit of the non-importation project of Congress, which though ineffectual for its purpose, is intended to impair the force and resources of that navy? How deep and considerate will be our scorn and execration of the Armstrongs and Livingston's and Munroes, who, to make their battery welcome to a tyrant's ear, have blended it with American invectives against that navy. We seem to be emulous of the spirit of slavery before we descend to its condition; as if we were resolved to merit their contempt, by an earlier claim and even by a juster title than their yoke. For as long as the British navy may triumph that yoke is not inevitable.

The most successful way to prevent our servitude is faithfully to expose our dangers. So far as our fate may depend on our wisdom or our choice, it is proper to call the attention of our citizens to the fact that Bonaparte, though he has done much, he has done it in vain, unless he can do one thing more. Give him the British navy, and he will govern the United States as absolutely, and certainly with as little mercy, as if our territory were a French department, and actually lay between the Sine and the Loire. Let our scribblers then extol the long foreseen wisdom of the Jeffersonian administration. Let them boast of their devotedness to the cause of the people. The man whose chief merit is grounded on his having penned the Declaration of Independence has done more than any other man living to undo it. He has made conventions to pour the fullness of our treasury into the coffers of Bonaparte, he has dictated laws in aid, and to carry into effect, French authority in St. Domingo, & now his minions in Congress have begun a warfare against the British trade, and without our own active co-operation to cripple the maritime resources of England, Bonaparte might meet with too great obstructions and delay in subverting the independence and liberty of our country.

If we love our country as we ought, we cannot but wish that the conquered nations of Europe break their chains. We cannot but wish that Great Britain may courageously and triumphantly maintain her independence against France. But on this point what are we to expect? A military opposition on the continent of Europe has proved, unavailing. Will France, now mistress of the land become mistress of the sea also, and establish her iron domination over the civilized world? This is a question of life or death to American independence and the awful decision is near.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and LOT I live in, in the town of Alexandria, situated on Patrick street, between King and Prince streets, adjoining Mr. James Russell. The lot is 33 feet front and 100 feet deep. On this lot is erected a well finished two story frame house, 24 feet front and 31 feet deep; the back buildings are all of brick, and the lot well enclosed. Under the house is an excellent dry cellar; the house is well finished from the roof to the cellar. This property will be sold clear of all incumbrance.

ALSO,

One House and Lot, on Prince street, on the paved part, in the same neighborhood; on which there is a well finished two story frame house with every necessary back building; the lot is well enclosed and is 25 feet front and 100 feet deep.—This lot pays a small ground rent. I will exchange the above mentioned property for lands in the western country, or dry goods for the greater part of the payment of this property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Robert Abercrombie.

May 2.

CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, APRIL 7.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

On the motion of Mr. J. Randolph to amend the secret journal, by inserting in it the message of the President of the 6th December.

her.

CONTINUED.

MR. KELLY. I did not expect to offer any arguments either in favor of or in opposition to the decision lately made, from which there has been an appeal; but as that appeal has been made, I rise not for the purpose of going into any wide argument, or of accusing any set of men, but for the purpose of justifying myself and the vote which I shall now give, as well as that which I have given. It has been said on this floor with open doors that the reason of giving money was to prevent the necessity of raising a standing army; and that it was better to strengthen the arm of the executive with money than by a standing army. From this it might be inferred that the reasoning on the part of the minority went to raising a standing army. As I voted with the minority on this occasion, I will briefly state some of the reasons which influenced my vote. It is not in order to say anything relative to the confidential message, but it is perfectly in order to speak of the message delivered at the opening of the session; and I believe it is perfectly fair to say that there was no occurrence between the 3d of December, when the public message was delivered, and the 6th when the confidential message was received, to change the circumstances in which we were previously placed. I shall vote in favor of the publication of this message as being the ground work of the proceedings we have adopted in secret. I wish it published that the public may judge whether those proceedings were consonant to this message or not. I should wish the public to see whether the part taken by the minority, or the measures of the majority are the most consonant with it. To enable the public accurately to judge, I think it essential that it should be published; as the executive branch of the government is presumed to be the best acquainted with our foreign relations. The message of the president at the opening of the session specially mentioned and designated Spain. It informed us that, "inroads have been recently made into the territory of Orleans and the Mississippi, our citizens have been seized and their property plundered in very parts of the former which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government." The message also advised us that something was necessary to be done. It said that some of these aggressions might perhaps admit of a peaceful remedy, but that others could be met by force alone. That message, it will be allowed of all hands, called loudly for some efficient measures on the part of the government for taking against Spain, if not a hostile, at least a defensive posture; and I will undertake to say that nothing which has occurred in secret tended to inculcate the propriety of a different course; nor could there be any thing, for the one message so quickly followed the other, as not to allow time for any intervening circumstances. What followed? A report of a committee stating the aggressions of this power to be of a most atrocious nature; not recommending a war to check the rising growth and prosperity of the country, but recommending that a certain number of troops should be raised at the discretion of the president of the United States, to repel the insults that might be offered, and to chastise those who offered them. This measure appeared likewise to be recommended by the tenor of the message. It appeared to be the more necessary, as we had information of the collecting of a considerable force in the provinces of Spain and at Pensacola. For these reasons it appeared to me desirable that such a force should be raised as the president might deem necessary. This was not creating a standing army—the number of troops to be raised was to be left entirely to his direction. The resolution proposed is as follows:

Resolved, That such number of troops not exceeding _____ as the president of the United States shall judge sufficient to protect the south-east frontier.

I was opposed to the house on motion made by the report of the treasury that there was more than a surprise considered it in threatened from magic hand on the 6th, to anticipate a million of dollars in the treasury when measured for the most part.

I was opposed to the house on motion made by the report of the treasury that there was more than a surprise considered it in threatened from magic hand on the 6th, to anticipate a million of dollars in the treasury when measured for the most part.

Even after this I was extremely easy for the government to raise a additional sum for its adjustment on the part of our president made a fair purchase, in one direction, but I had another reason. Having already got the money, it was most advisable to do general peace, when we have some assurance that we would be able to guard these grounds I voted in the select committee adopted by the

CONTINUED.

Y. I did not expect to of-
ents either in favor of or in
decision lately made, from
been an appeal; but as that
en made, I rise not for the
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any set of men, but for the
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were previously placed. I
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whether the part taken by the
measures of the majority
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the best acquainted with our
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the opening of the session spe-
and designated Spain. It
that, "inroads have been re-
into the territory of Orleans
issippi, our citizens have been
their property plundered in the
the former which had been
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some of these aggressions
s admit of a peaceable rem-
others could be met by force
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against Spain, if not a hostile,
defensive posture; and I will
o say that nothing which has
secret tended to inculcate the
f a different course; nor could
thing, for the one message so
owed the other, as not to allow
any intervening circumstances
ved? A report of a committee
aggressions of this power to be
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war to check the rising grow-
ity of the country, but recom-
that a certain number of troops
raised at the discretion of the
of the United States, to repel
it might be offered, and to chas-
who offered them. This mea-
re likewise to be recommended by
of the message. It appeared
e necessary, as we had informa-
collecting of a considerable force
of Spain and at Pensacola
reasons it appeared to me desir-
ch a force should be raised as it
might deem necessary. The
ating a standing army—the num-
ops to be raised was to be left
his direction. The resolu-
is as follows:
ed, That such number of troops
of the United States shall be de-
to protect the south, &c. as it

proper to assign these reasons, that all may un-
derstand the grounds on which I voted. And
this consideration will justify me voting to give
publicity to the message, that the public may
see what is the ground work of the measure, we
have taken. I wish the nation to see whether
that message recommended taking the ground
which we have assumed, or that which we claimed
to take. [To be continued.]

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, May 12.

Foreign Intelligence.

Since our last we have received our regular
files of London papers down to the evening of the
26th of March, inclusive, and Lloyd's lists of
the 25th, from which we make a few selections
for the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER of this even-
ing. The London Sun of the 25th, ob-
serves; "Lord Holland, it is said, is about to
depart to Berlin upon a mission of great import-
ance. An order has, it seems, been given for a
frigate to be in readiness to convey his Lordship
and his suite to Cuxhaven."

London, March 25.

The Dutch papers contain long details from
Naples, from which it appears that the Prince
Royal and prince Leopold occupy in Calabria,
with 17,000 picked troops & a numerous *levy en
masse*, a formidable position near Lago Negro,
where they are determined to make a stand.
The galley slaves attempted to pillage Naples be-
fore the entrance of the French, but were subdu-
ed after a sharp action by the Police and armed Ci-
tizens.

Some of the ships in the Bay, which were not
out of reach of the batteries when the French
entered Naples, were forced to strike their flags
and return into port. It is added that almost the
whole convoy, on board of which was em-
barked the royal property, has been forced back
to Naples by a gale of wind.

March 26.

Whilst Murat is to be created a prince of the
German Empire, and perhaps an Elector, Prince
Louis Bonaparte is mentioned as the future sov-
ereign of Holland. Some letters are said to have
been received from the Hague, stating, that he
was expected there on Monday last—that Schim-
melpenski was to be immediately dismissed from
the office of Grand Pensionary, and that the
new form of government, which had been ar-
ranged for some time, will be declared without
loss of time. These intended changes have, it is
added, produced universal consternation and dis-
satisfaction throughout Holland. The funds have
fallen from ten to twelve per cent.

Bonaparte, though he is evacuating Germany
is pouring his troops into Italy; they are to be
concentrated in and near Venice. From the Ha-
ley's Nest, as it has been called, built on the
waves of the Adriatic, and rocked into deeper
and deeper repose by the tempests which for more
than twelve centuries devastated Europe, but
wrecked at last in the storm of the French revo-
lution; from that little spot, the asylum of
freedom, when she fled from the destroying Al-
ita, Bonaparte meditates what in France will be
called the deliverance of Greece, and in England
the subjugation of Turkey.

Liverpool, March 27.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, Tuesday night, 6 o'clock. Mr.
Whitbread and others, brought up a paper
from the house of commons, the contents
of which were, that the commons had taken
into consideration the answer of Henry
lord viscount Melville, and that he is
GUILTY of the charges laid against him,
and that the commons are ready to prove
the same. Upon the chancellor reading it
from the woolsack, lord Fitzwilliam
rose to make a motion that Henry lord vis-
count Melville be heard at the bar of this
house, which being agreed to, he further
moved that the 29th of April, at 11 o'clock
in the afternoon, be the time for the trial of
Henry lord viscount Melville at the bar
of this house.

Lord Grenville moved the thanks
of the house to admiral Duckworth, the
officers, seamen and marines, for their
gallant behavior on the 16th of February,
in taking and destroying five sail of the
line, being the whole of the French fleet in
the West Indies, which was carried, nem.
dis.

In the house of commons, Mr. Grey
made a similar motion, which was agreed
to in like manner.

The gentlemen who intended to bid for
the loan waited on the chancellor of the
exchequer this morning, to ascertain the
amount of the loan and the terms upon
which the biddings are to take place on
Friday. We understand that the amount
of the loan is to be twenty-two millions;
18 for Great Britain and 4 for Ireland. Of
the latter, 2,000,000 are to be raised in
England, and 2 in Ireland. The contractors
are to receive 100% consols, and the
biddings to be in the reduced. The first
instalment is to be paid on the 15th of
April.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

CONGRATULATION.

We do, with great pleasure, congratulate
the public of Massachusetts, and all the
friends of virtue and patriotism, in the U.
States, on the certainty of the re-election,
by a majority of the people of this com-
monwealth, of his excellency Caleb Strong,
as their governor.

[Boston paper.]

The London Morning Chronicle of the
3d of March has the following interesting
article; it is said to be the substance of the
remonstrance presented by Mr. Mun-
roe.

"The remonstrance presented by Mr.
Munroe to this government states, that he
had flattered himself that he should have
had an early answer to his former remon-
strance. But the subject, he says, has be-
come the more important, by the continu-
ance of the same policy, and the frequent
seizures which are still made of American
vessels, places him in a state of great re-
sponsibility. He adds, that the more he
reflects on the subject the more he is con-
vinced it is contrary to the understood
law of nations, and equally repugnant to
the agreement between the two govern-
ments, in respect to the commerce in question.

By the law of nations, as settled by the
most approved authors, no other restraint
is acknowledged on the trade of neutral na-
tions, with those at war, than that it shall
be impartial between the latter; that it shall
not extend to articles deemed contraband
of war; nor to the transporation of
persons in military service; nor to places
actually blockaded or besieged. Every
other commerce of a neutral with a
belligerent is lawful, and every other re-
straint by a belligerent on a neutral unlaw-
ful.

The list of contraband is well defined as
are also the circumstances which constitute
a blockade. The best authorities have uni-
versally in confining the first to such articles
as are used in war and are applicable to
military purposes; and require to consti-
tute the latter the disposition of such a force,
consisting of stationary ships, so near the
port, as to make it dangerous for the ships
of a neutral power to enter it.

The vessels condemned were engaged in
a commerce between the United States and
some port in Europe, or between those
states and the West India Islands, belong-
ing to the enemies of Great Britain, in
the European voyage, the cargo consisted of
the production of the colonies. In the voy-
age to the West Indies it consisted of the
goods of the power to which the colony
belonged, and to which the ship was des-
tined. The ship and cargo, in every case,
were the property of American citizens;
and the cargo had been landed, and the duty
on it paid, in the United States. It
was decided, that these voyages were con-
tinuous, and the cargoes were condemned
on the principle, that the commerce was
illegal.

These seizures are incompatible with
the law of nations, as above stated; they
involve no questions of contraband or
blockade. On what principle then can
these seizures be defended? On principles
laid down in a series of orders issued by
the British government in 1793, 1794,
1798. By the first of these orders, all
commerce between neutrals and enemy's
colonies is forbidden, though the other
orders afterwards a little relax this rule.
In support of those orders it has been urg-
ed, that as colonial trade is a system of
monopoly in peace, neutral powers have
no right to participate in it in time of war,
and that belligerents may interdict it, al-
though allowed by the parent country.
But does it follow, because a parent coun-
try in time of peace monopolizes the whole
trade of its colony, that in time of war it
has no right to regulate at all; on the con-
trary, that that right passes to the belligerent.
If this doctrine was sound, it would
certainly establish a new and singular mode
of losing and acquiring rights. But are
not in every state the colonies a part of her
domain and do they not continue so until
they are severed by conquest? The right
of regulating trade rests in the state over
its whole territory, and no distinction can
be taken in reason between different parts
of the same state. But neutrals have a
right to trade with colonies in as ample an
extent as the mother country will allow it.
The right depends not on the chance of
war, nor on the will of the belligerent. If
the orders of the British government allud-
ed to contained the known law of nations,
there would have been no occasion for any
of them, nor could they have varied from

each other, in the manner in which they
do so vary. I now, says he, proceed to
shew that the decisions are contrary to the
agreement between the two governments
on this subject. By the order of Novem-
ber, 1793, some hundred American ves-
sels were carried into port and condemned.
Those seizures were submitted to com-
missioners, who condemned them and
awarded compensations, which G. Britain
has honorably paid. It is impossible not
to consider what passed on that occasion,
but as an adjustment of the present prin-
ciple, and until the case of the Essex, not
one American vessel engaged in this com-
merce had been condemned, although fre-
quently met with by the British cruisers.
In Robinson's Reports, page 368, it is
clearly established by the learned judge of
the admiralty, that an American has a
right to import the produce of an enemy's
colony into the United States, and to send
it afterwards for the general commerce of
Europe; and that the landing of the goods
in the U. States, and paying the duties,
should preclude all further questions upon
the voyage.

Lord Hawkesbury afterwards, in a com-
munication of the 11th of April, expressly
stated the same thing—that the produce of
the colonies might legally be imported into
the United States, and from thence into
the mother country; and the produce of the
colonies and the manufactures of the mo-
ther country might find their way to each
other by this circuitous route. He com-
plains, that after this understanding be-
tween the two countries that this opinion
should be departed from in the case of the
Essex, which served as a signal for the
British cruisers, and that since that time
above fifty American ships, engaged in this
commerce, have been carried into British
ports, and are detained. He complains,
that Britain gave no intimation of an intention
to change her conduct on these points.
He adds, that he makes this communica-
tion in hopes of a friendly adjustment, not
only on this subject, but also on the other,
of impressing American seamen, which
he admits is a matter of peculiar delicacy,
by reason of the similarity of persons and
manners, and particularly from the identi-
ty of language with the two nations."

ASSIZE OF BREAD, Made of Superfine Buff-Flour.

The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	35
The 4 pound loaf	18
The 2 pound loaf	9
The 1 pound loaf	4½

JOHN LONGDEN,
Clerk of the Market.

May 15.

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next, at half past 10 o'clock, will
be sold at the vendue store, for the benefit of
the underwriters.

1 cask HARDWARE, containing
White metal Cocks, Bed-Screws, Sand Paper,
Coffe Mills, Locks, &c. damaged on board the
ship William and John, cap. Woodhouse.

Philip G. Marsteller.

May 14.

O. P. FINLEY,

FAIRFAX STREET;

Has imported in the William and John, Captains
Woodhouse,

A large and general assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery,
&c.

Which he will dispose of by wholesale and re-
tail, on the accustomed terms to punctual cus-
tomers.

May 15.

dsw

JUST LANDED,
From the ship NANCY, Captain PAINE, from
CHARLESTON,

30 bales COTTON, of superior kind;
With a quantity of

RICE AND INDIGO.

For Sale, by

F. GILMAN.

May 10.

MATHEW EAKIN,

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public
in general, that

HE HAS COMMENCED MAKING

ICE CREAMS,

For the season—he has also

A few bushels of ICE for Sale.

ON HAND,

Twenty bushels soft shelled Almonds,
50 do. Figs, of a superior quality, fresh Oranges,
Lemons and English Walnuts, Anchovies and
Olives, by the bottle and box, fresh Macadamel
Raisins, in boxes; a quantity of fresh Citrons,
and Sweet Meats, in boxes. Salad Oil and Lisbon
Butter, 300 bottles Martinique Cordials, and
a general assortment of CONFECTIONARY,
as usual.

May 6.

csw

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & CO's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Oblique Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumption.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progres, and is a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable.—The Elixir is to perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-Gen. of the state of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has now upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immature use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at certain period of life—bad typhus, &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of Nervous Disorders; Violent cramps in the stomach and back; Indigestion, Melancholy, Gout in the stomach, Pains in the limbs, Relaxations, Involuntary emissions, Sexual weakness, Fluoribus (or whites) Barrenness, Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoisonment of the system, exclusive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely:

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely affected with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application ent'ld her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Swear and subscribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.
One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar tinctures, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary a particular excellency of this it contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, with out pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tapeworm or large round worm, the Alrides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupting gases—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irrregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sicknesses at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with low-spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number, when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—

By Hamilton's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

MR. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously affl'd with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) But a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX OR EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms; I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repelled with very small living animal. Not one of that form of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unequalled efficacy in preventing and removing blisters in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scabs, tetter, ring worms, yan burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impairing that natural, sensible perspiration,

which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off fuliginous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequence; as dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head aches; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburg; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4.

Cottom & Stewart

Have received a large supply of

PAPER HANGINGS,

Of various figures and of the newest fashions.

April 29.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co., of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payment to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part

of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28.

LOST,

On Wednesday evening lost, in or near the town,

The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22.

Printing, in its various branches,

handsomely executed at this office.

BREWERY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell all his interest in that extensive BREWERY in Alexandria, which he now occupies; of which there is eleven years of an unexpired lease to come from September next.

This Brewery is on an extensive plan, having two Copper Boilers of 1200 and 500 gallons, and every working utensil complete, with Malt House, Kiln and Mill.

To the capitalist this concern offers every inducement, who is skilled himself, or can procure a person skilled in brewing; as the business may be extended so as to become extremely valuable.

Proposals will be received to the first of July. Every necessary information may be had, and letters post paid attended to, by applying to

Thomas Cruise.

May 5.

W.M. HODGSON

Has for Sale,

2 boxes 7-8 Colraine Linens
13 hogheads Claret, suitable for the West India market, and entitled to drawback

4 cases first and second quality Claret, 11 bottles each

Marble Mortars of different sizes

7 easels best Lucia Oil

10 marble Chimney pieces